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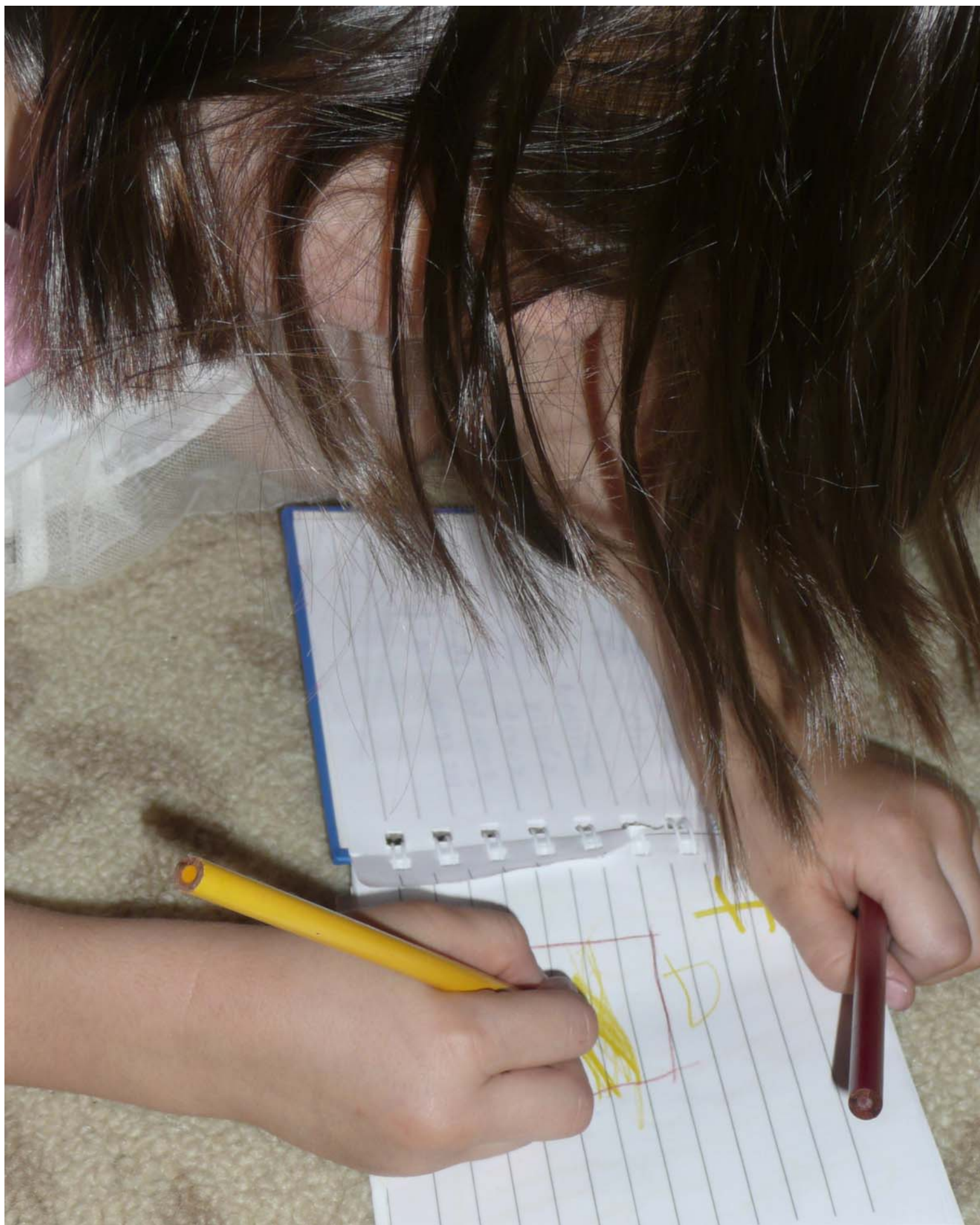


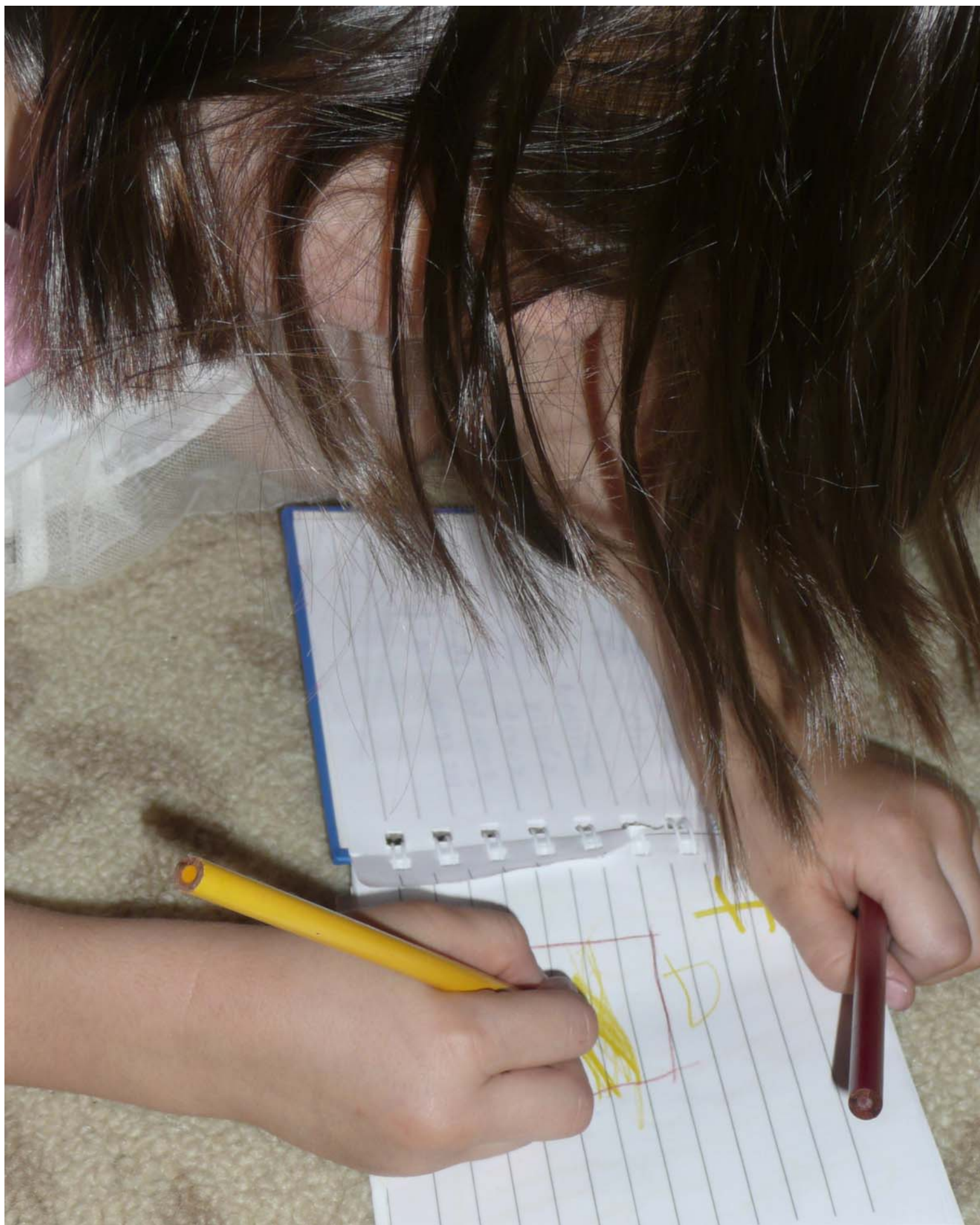


























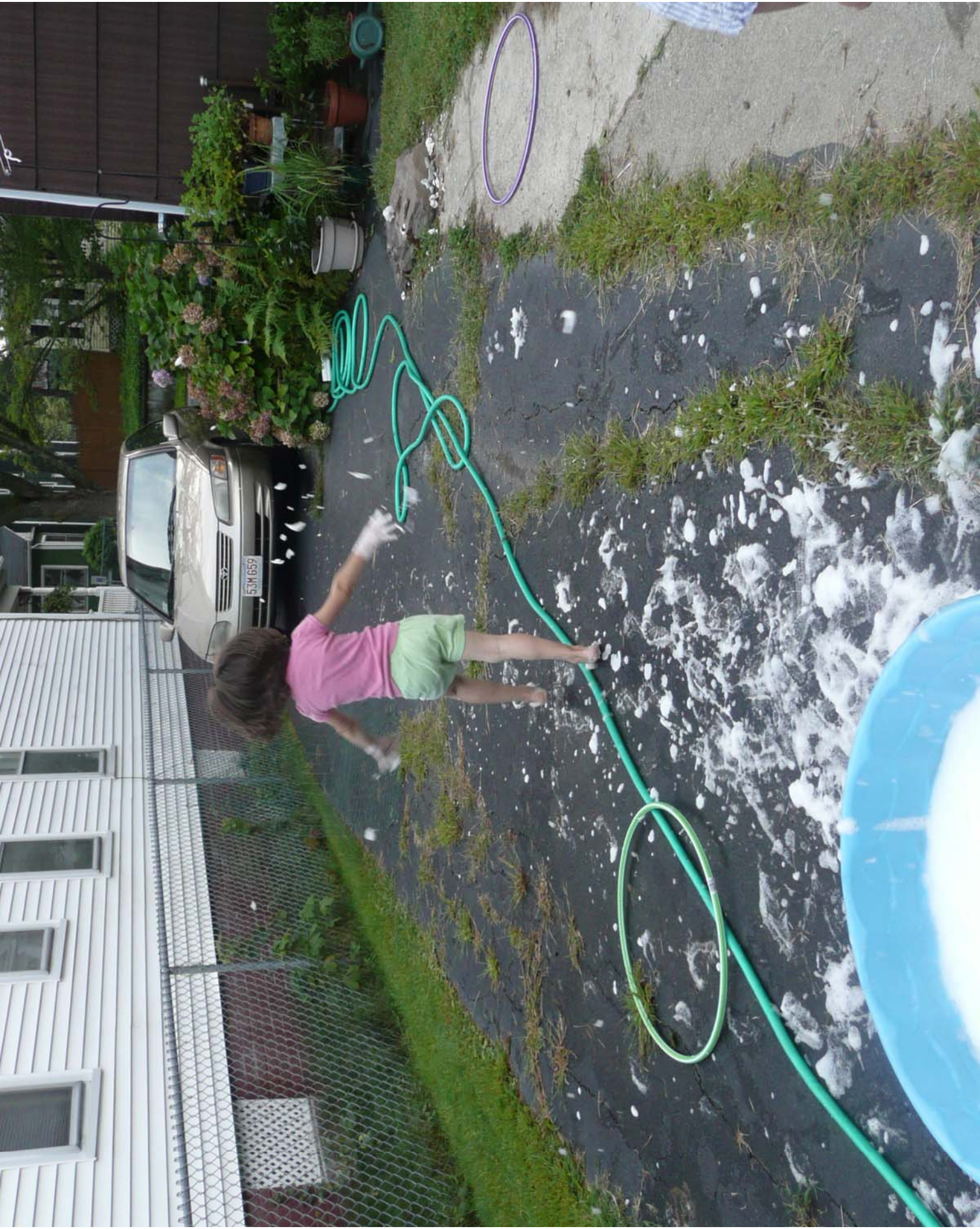


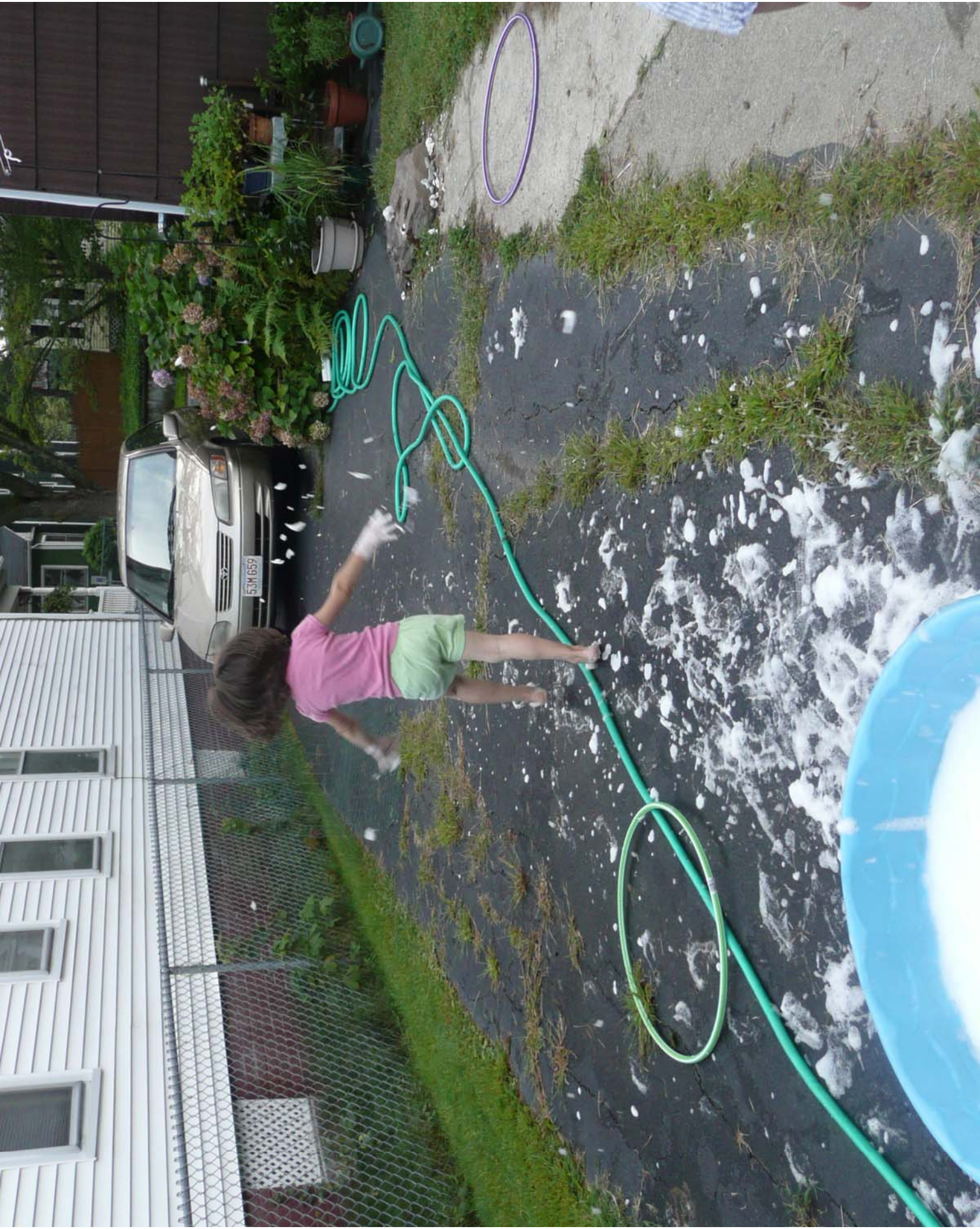






























































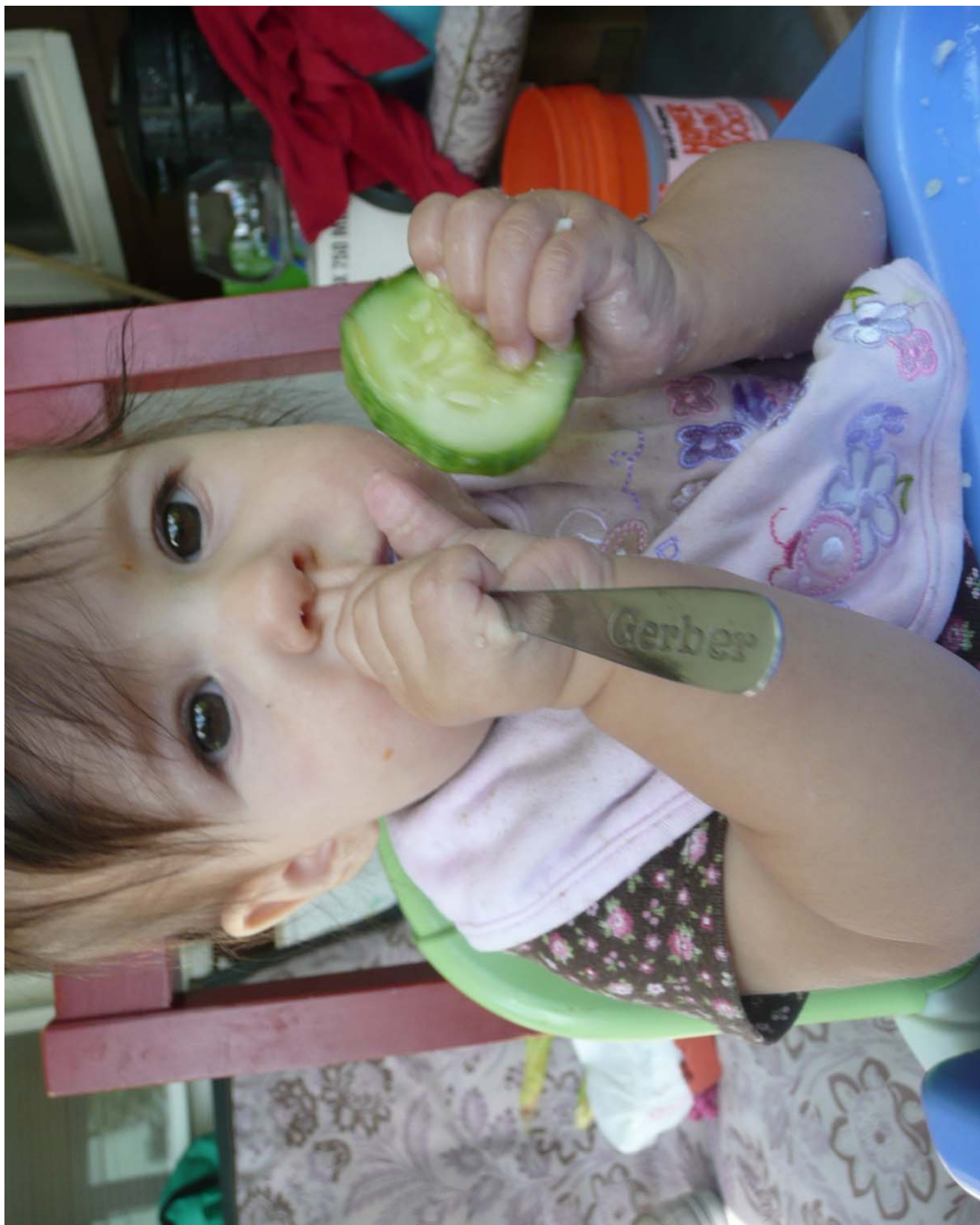


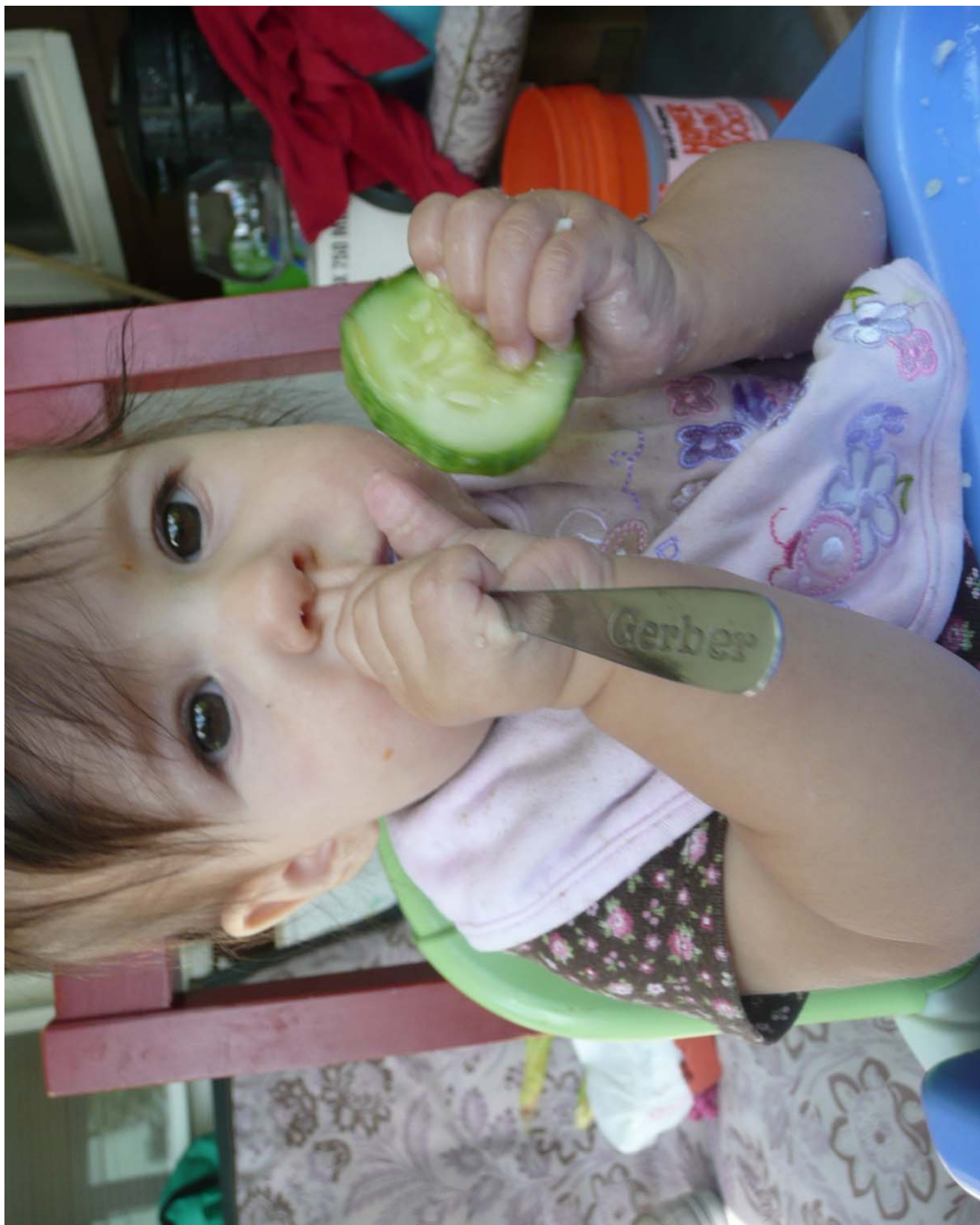






































Brachiosaurus
"arm lizard"



Maisaura
"caring mother lizard"



















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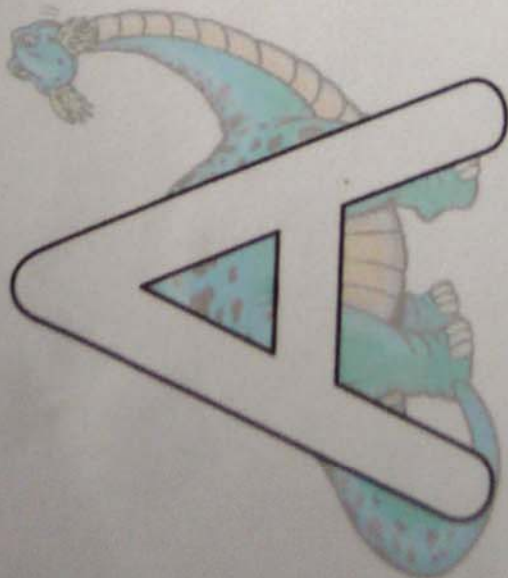
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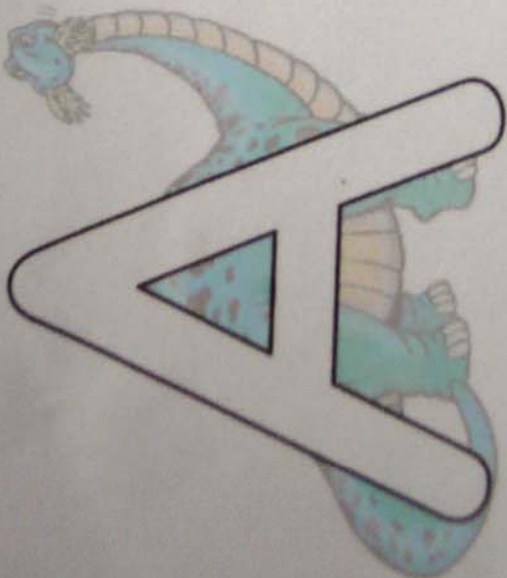
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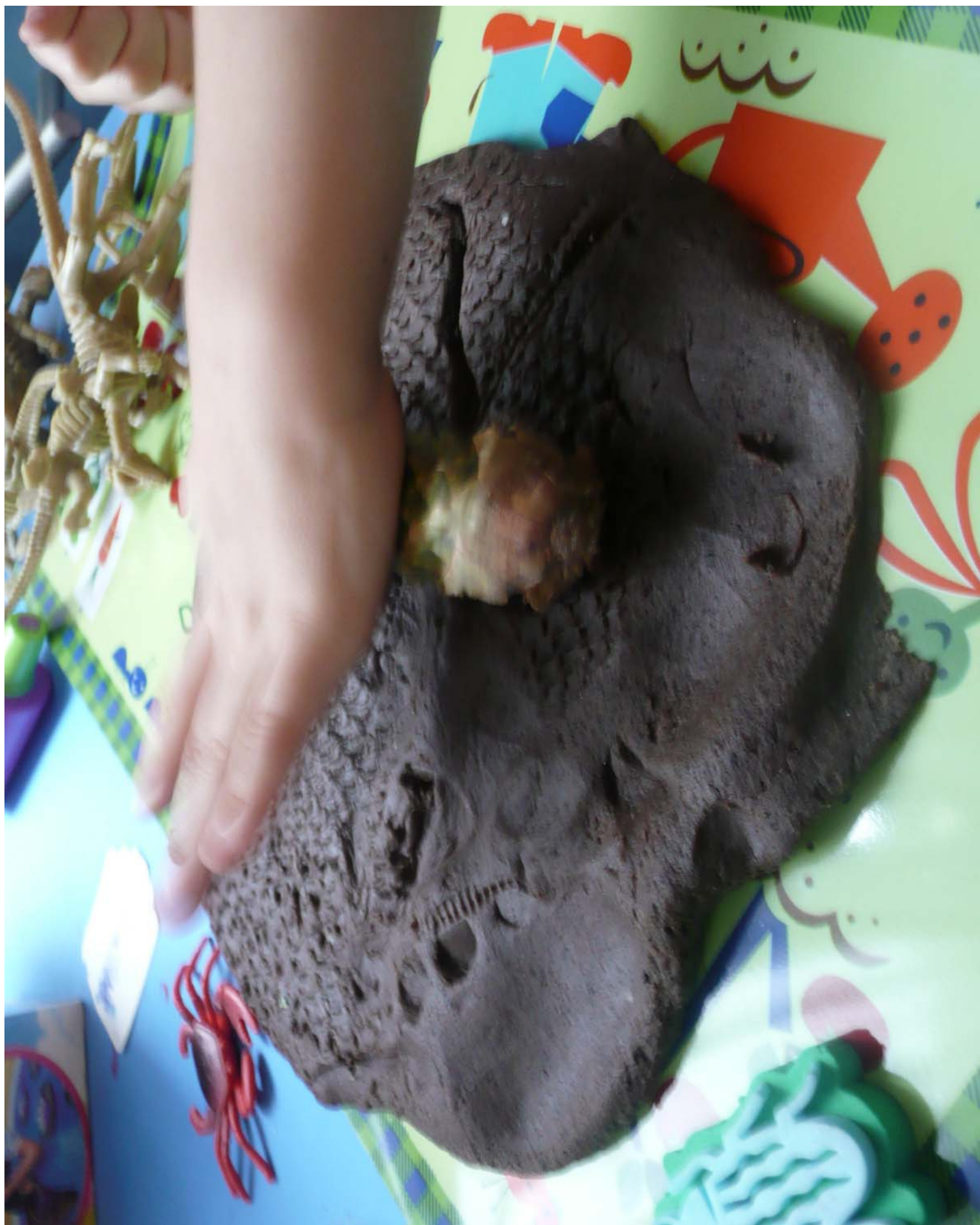


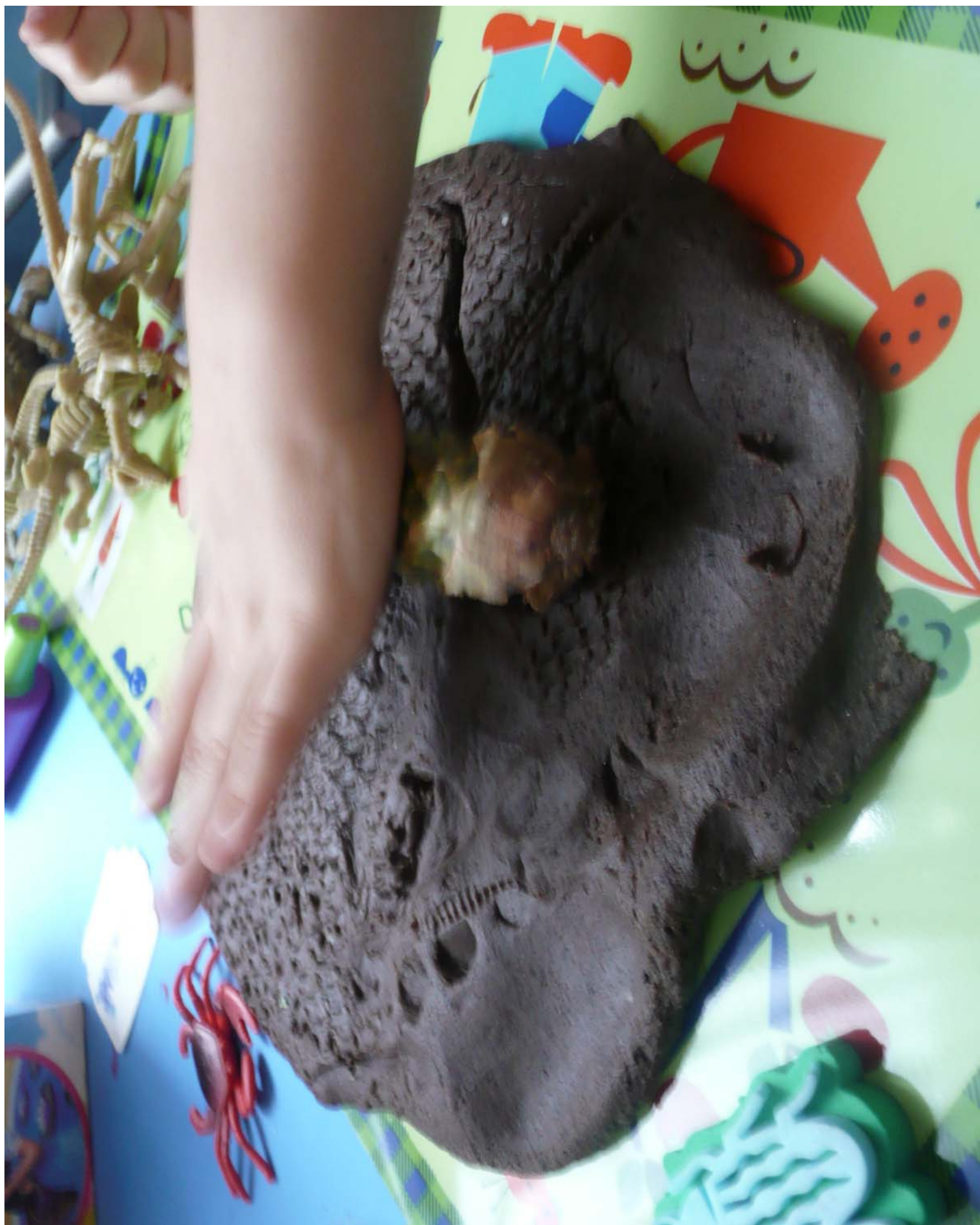
apatosaurus

























Stygimoloch

"demon of the Styx"



Stygimoloch

"demon of the Styx"



This animal had a super-thick skull. It may have used its tough head to butt other animals, like a modern-day ram.

Stats



Herbivore



Biped

Other Cretaceous dinosaurs



Tyrannosaurus



Ornithomimus



Corythosaurus



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Facts about the Footprints Hechos sobre las Huellas

Embedded in the stone before you are hundreds of preserved dinosaur footprints, fossilized plants, and delicate prehistoric ripple marks. In fact, scientists have long acclaimed the Connecticut River Valley for its abundance of dinosaur tracks, which include the first known to science anywhere in the world.

Ancient History

Approximately 190 million years ago, what is now the Connecticut River Valley area was a subtropical landscape of lakes and swamps. Two-legged, carnivorous dinosaurs made footprints in the mudflats, which were periodically wetted and dried. Sediment slowly covered the prints, protecting them from erosion. Over the eons, they were transformed into rock and buried underground, until workmen constructing Route 5 unearthed them in the 1920s. Imagine their surprise!

Special Footprints

In the early 1970s, Yale University Professor John Ostrom identified these tracks as being from three distinct, though related, dinosaurs: The largest prints (11-13 inches long) were from *Eubrontes gigantis*, which stood 15 feet tall and had a 6-foot stride! The intermediate prints (6-8 inches) are from *Anchisauripus* *sillimanii*, and the smallest (3-5 inches) from *Grallator cuneatus*.

Group Dynamics

The most remarkable part of Professor Ostrom's work was his determination that almost all of the 134 footprints he studied were part of 28 distinct trackways, leading in very nearly the same direction. The tracks at this site thus documented for the first time that some dinosaurs were not always solitary, but tended to travel as a "herd, pack, or flock."



Preservadas en las piedras enfrente son cientos de huellas de dinosaurios, plantas fosilizadas, y las marcas delicadas de ondas prehistóricas. De hecho, por mucho tiempo los científicos han aclamado el Valle del Río de Connecticut para su abundancia de huellas de dinosaurios, quienes incluye el primer ejemplo conocido a la ciencia por todo el mundo.

Historia Antigua

Hace unos 190 millones de años el área lo que ahora es el valle del río Connecticut era de tierras húmedas subtropicales y pantanos. Dinosaurios carnívoros de dos patas hicieron huellas en el barro mojado. Con tiempos el barro se secaría y sedimento cubría las impresiones, protegiéndolos contra erosión. Durante los eones ellos fueron transformados en piedra y enterrados hasta que trabajadores que construía la Ruta 5 desenterraron las huellas en los años veinte. ¡Imagínese su sorpresa!

Huellas Especiales

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Lo más importante de la obra de Profesor Ostrom es su determinación que casi todas las 134 huellas que él estudió son parte de 28 una sola, aunque viajando en casi la misma dirección. Así los vestigios en esta zona evidenciado por la primera vez que algunas dinosaurios no fueron siempre solitarios, pero tendió a viajar como un "grupo, paquete, o manada."



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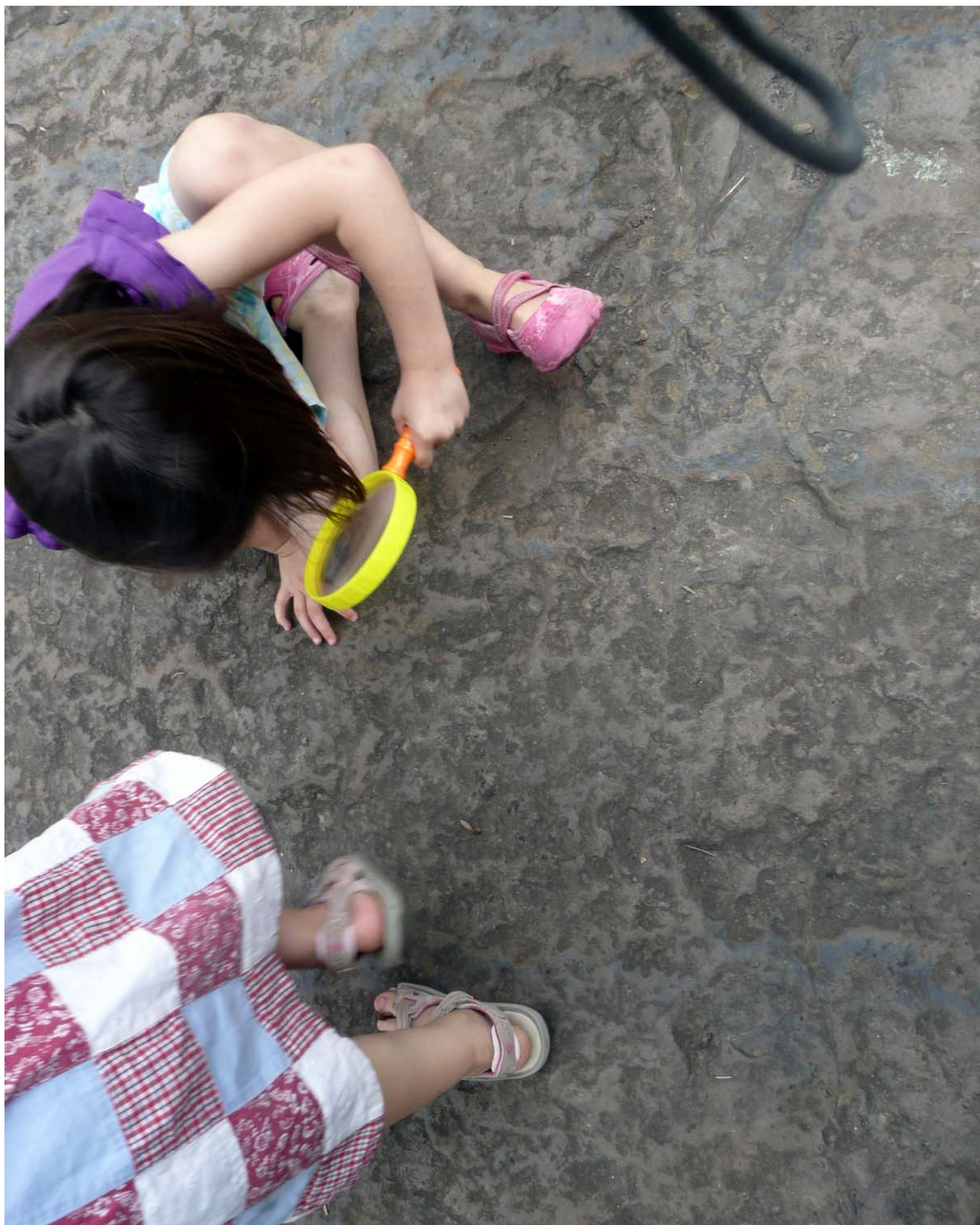
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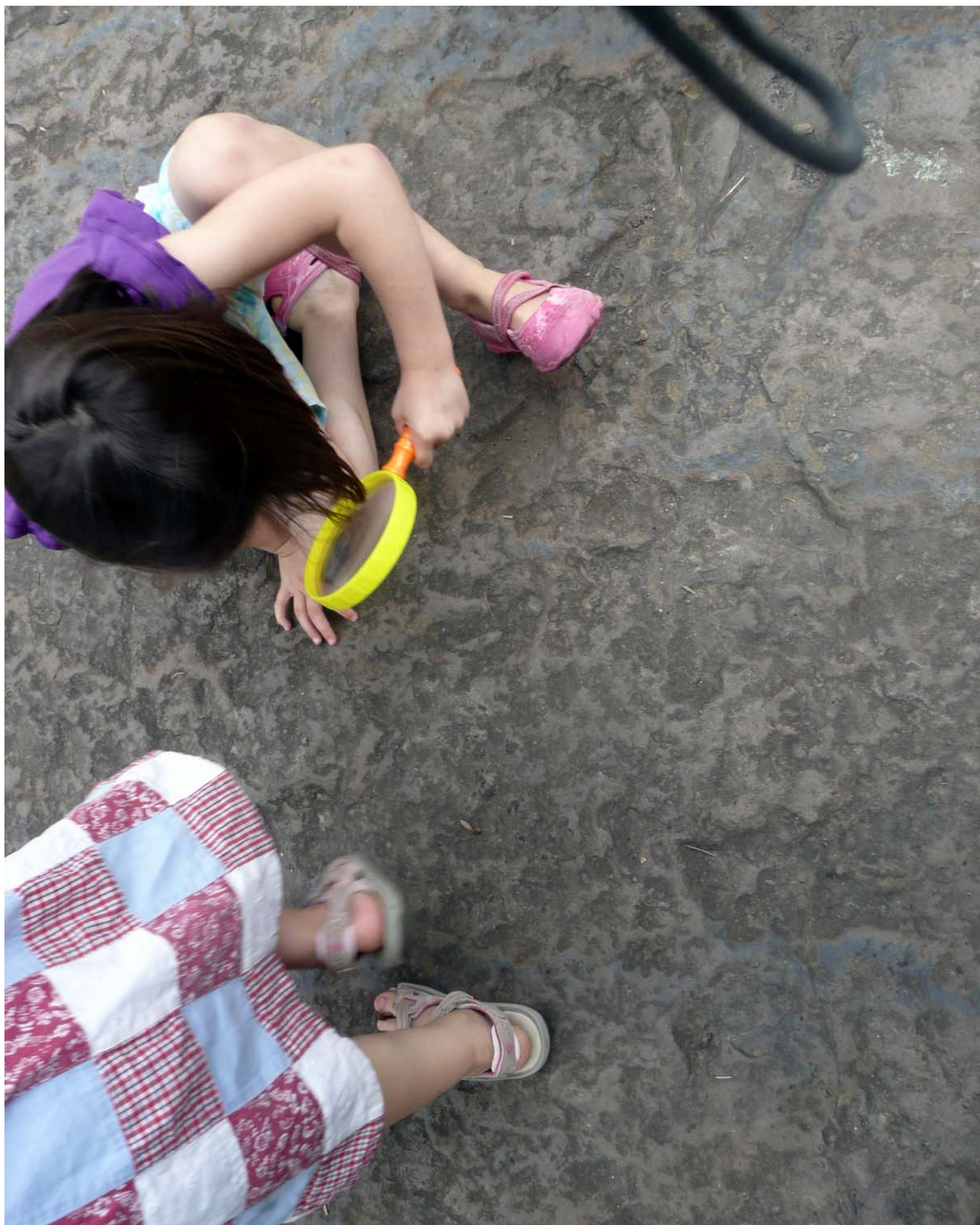
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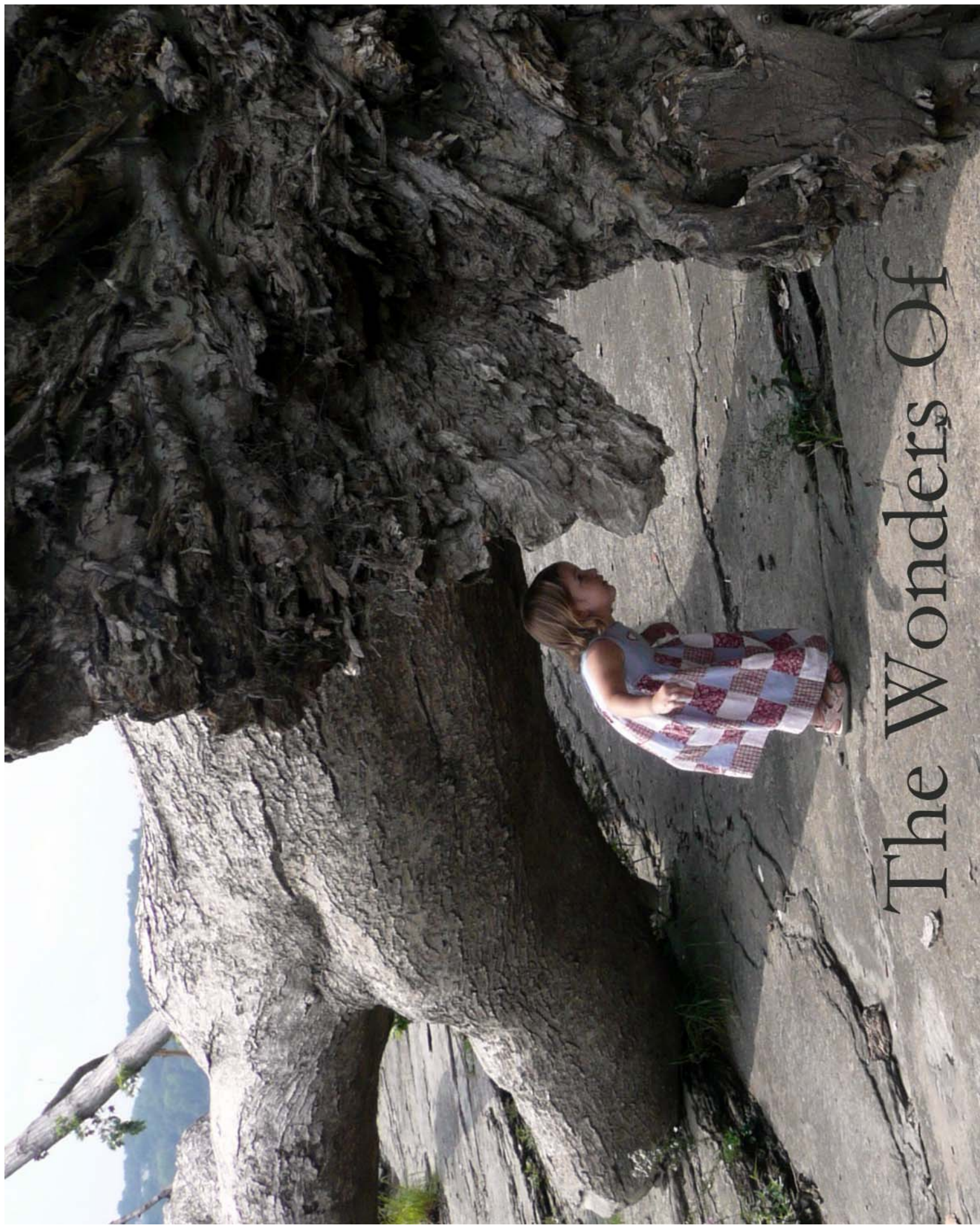




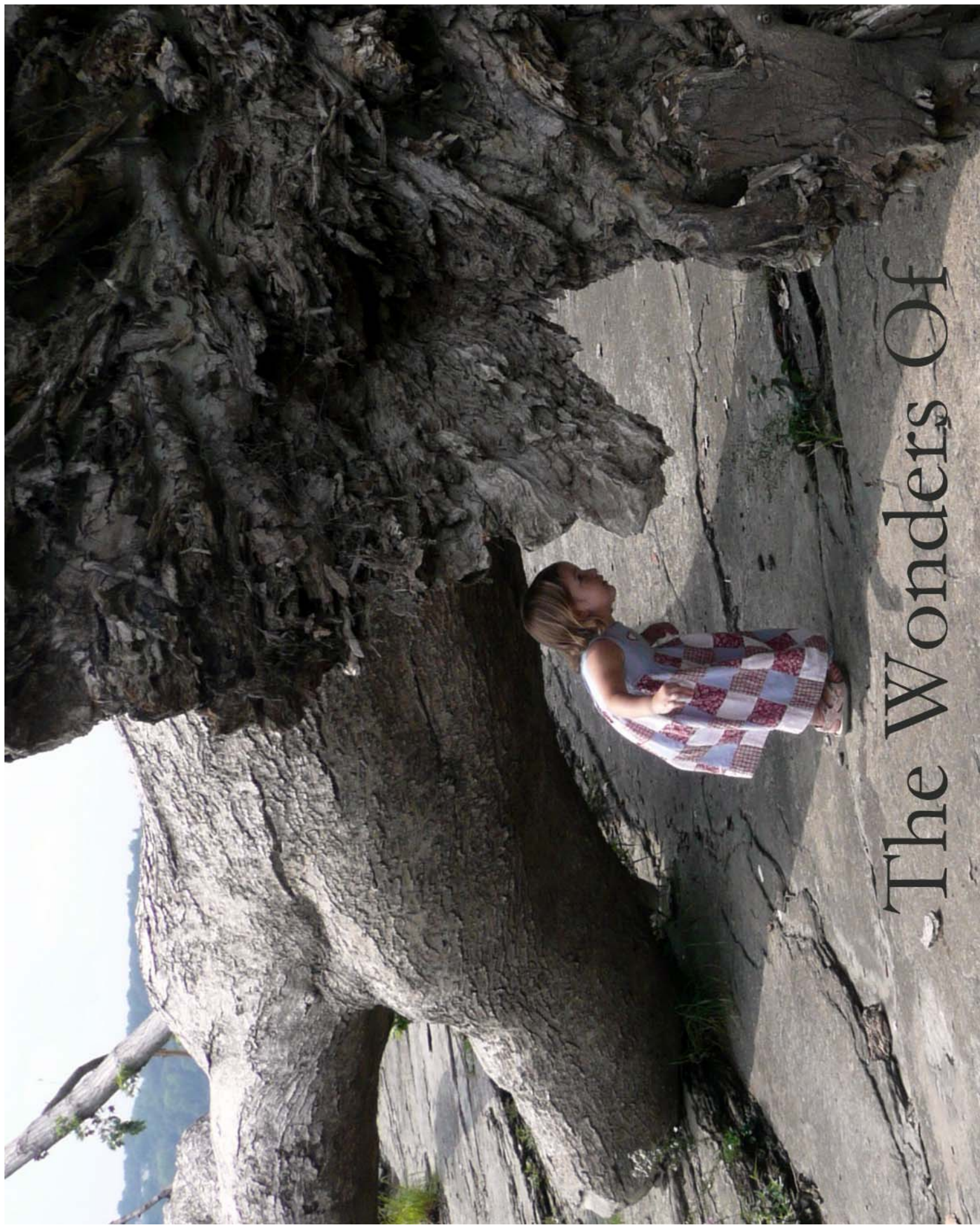








The Wonders Of



The Wonders Of





















a farming society

In 1830, about 75% of New England families farmed. They grew food to feed their own families but didn't want to be self-sufficient. They exchanged with neighboring farms for what they didn't have, such as specialized skills and the use of vehicles and farm animals. They traded produce for goods and services with storekeepers and local craftsmen like blacksmiths, carpenters, and potters.



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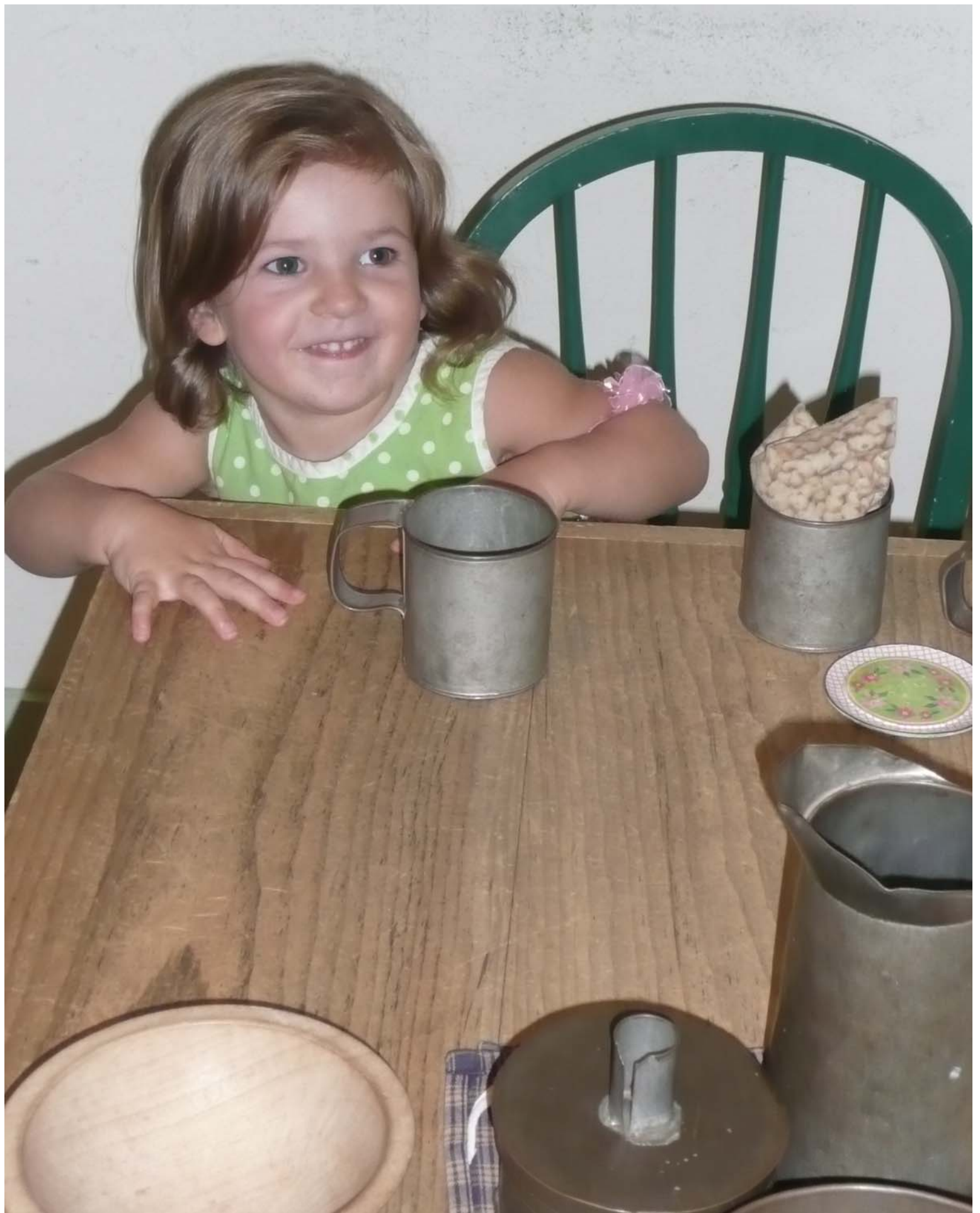


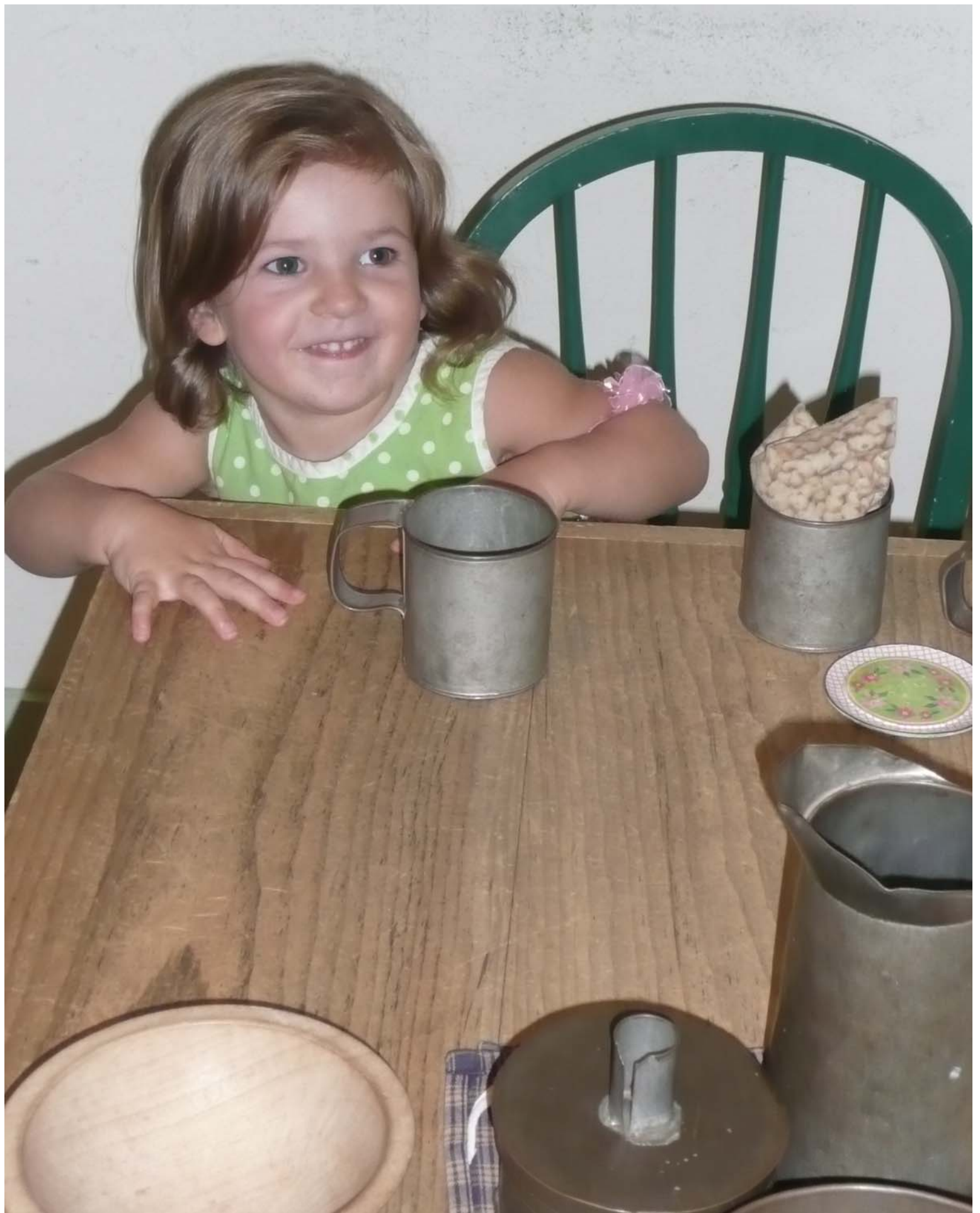






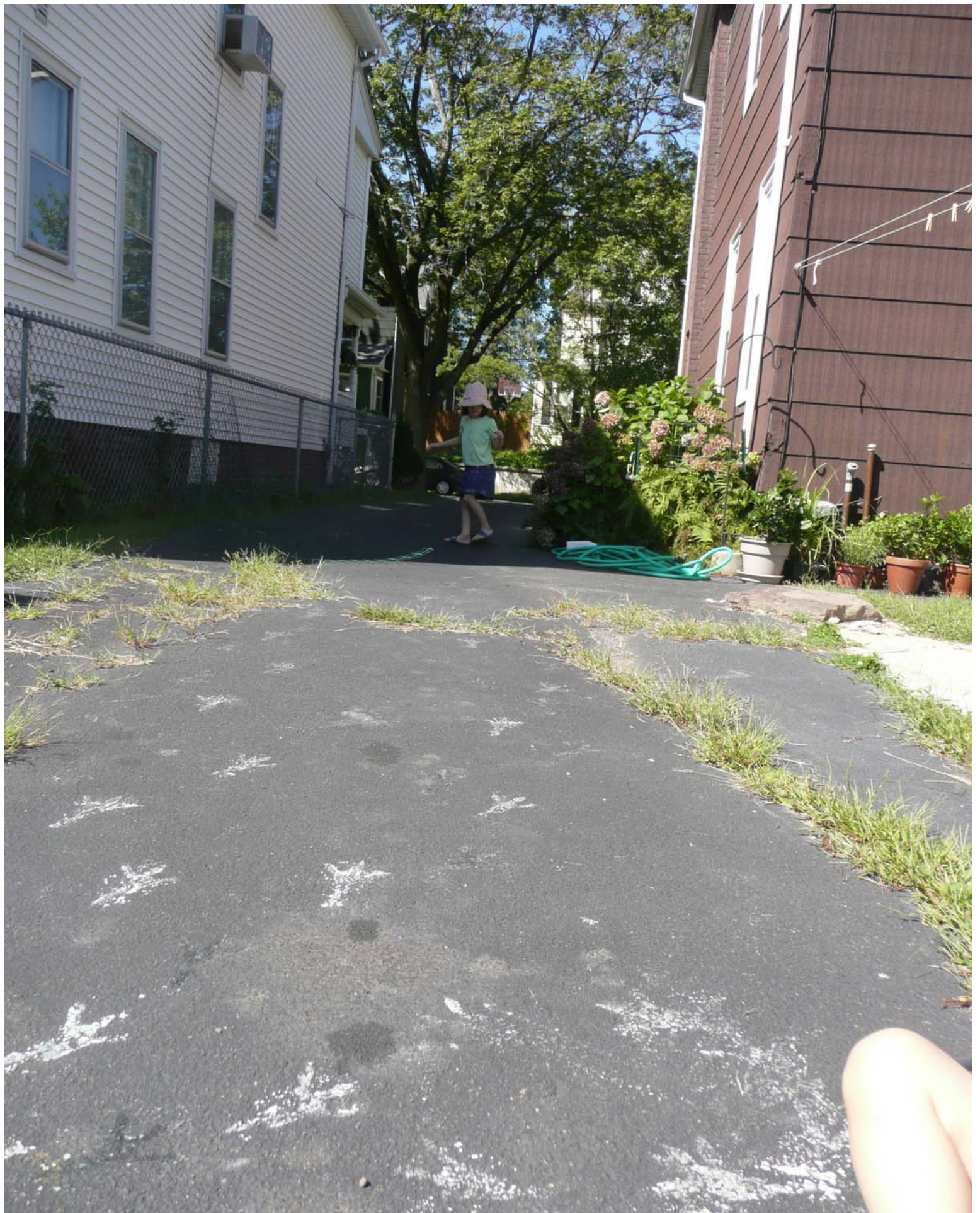


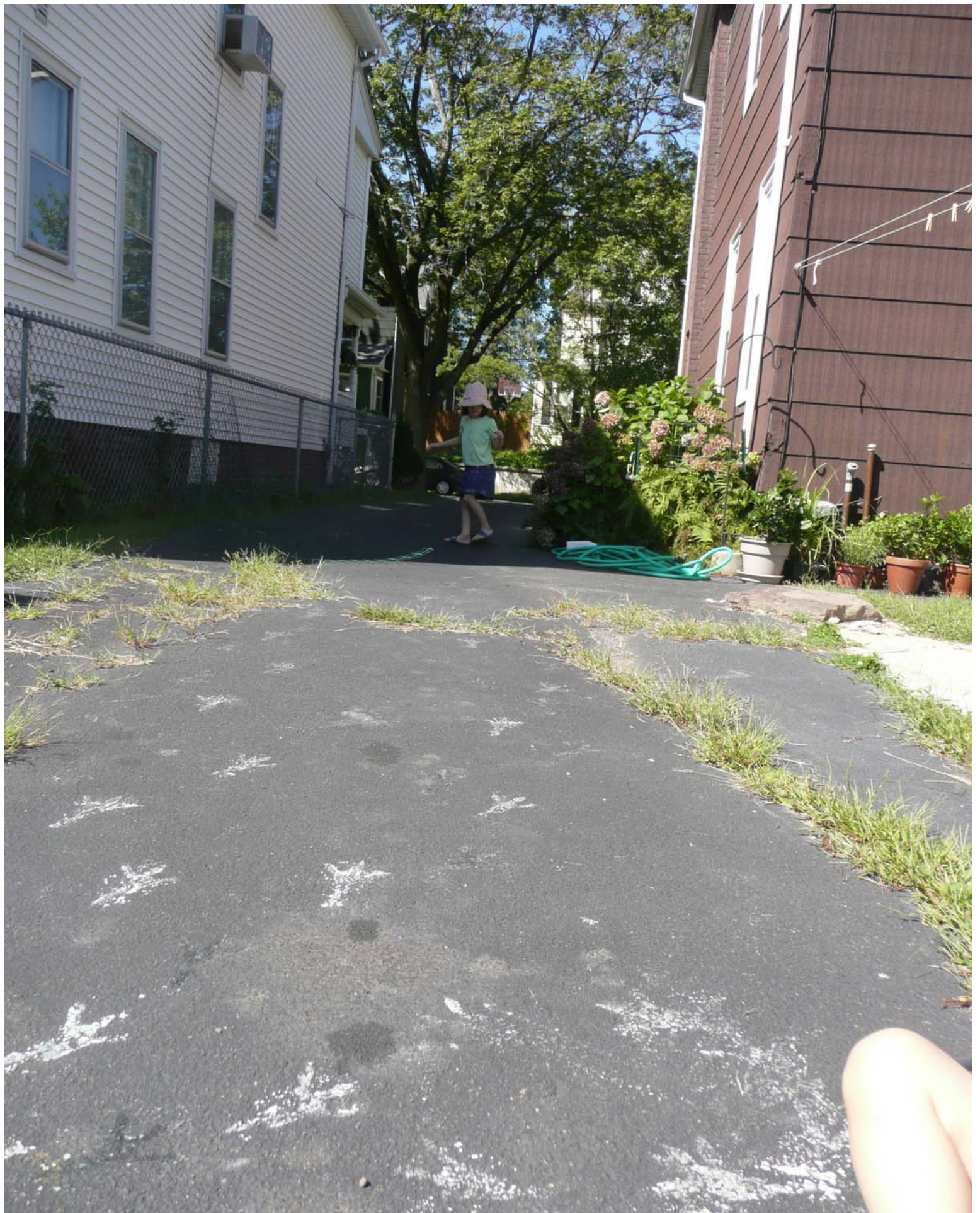






















































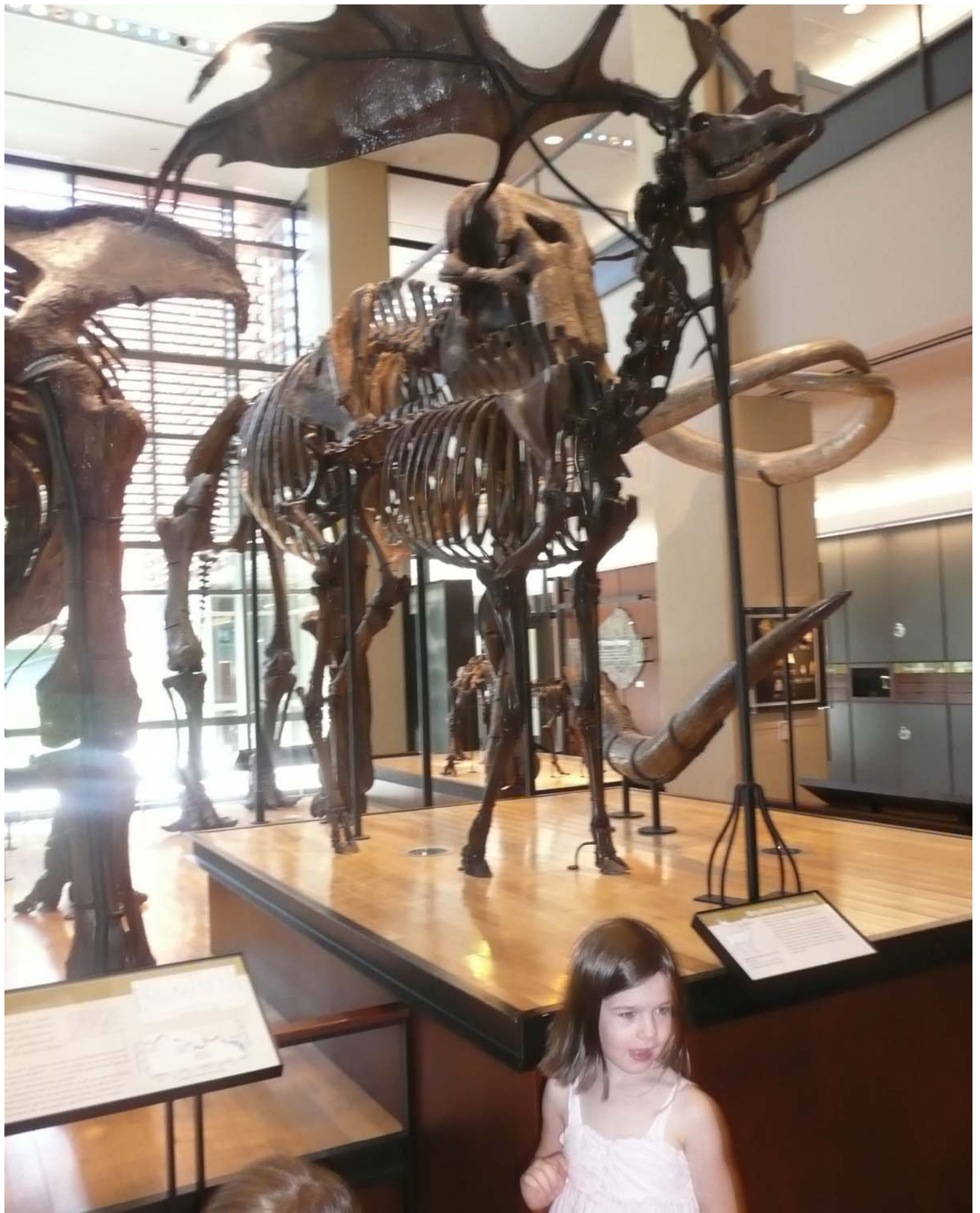


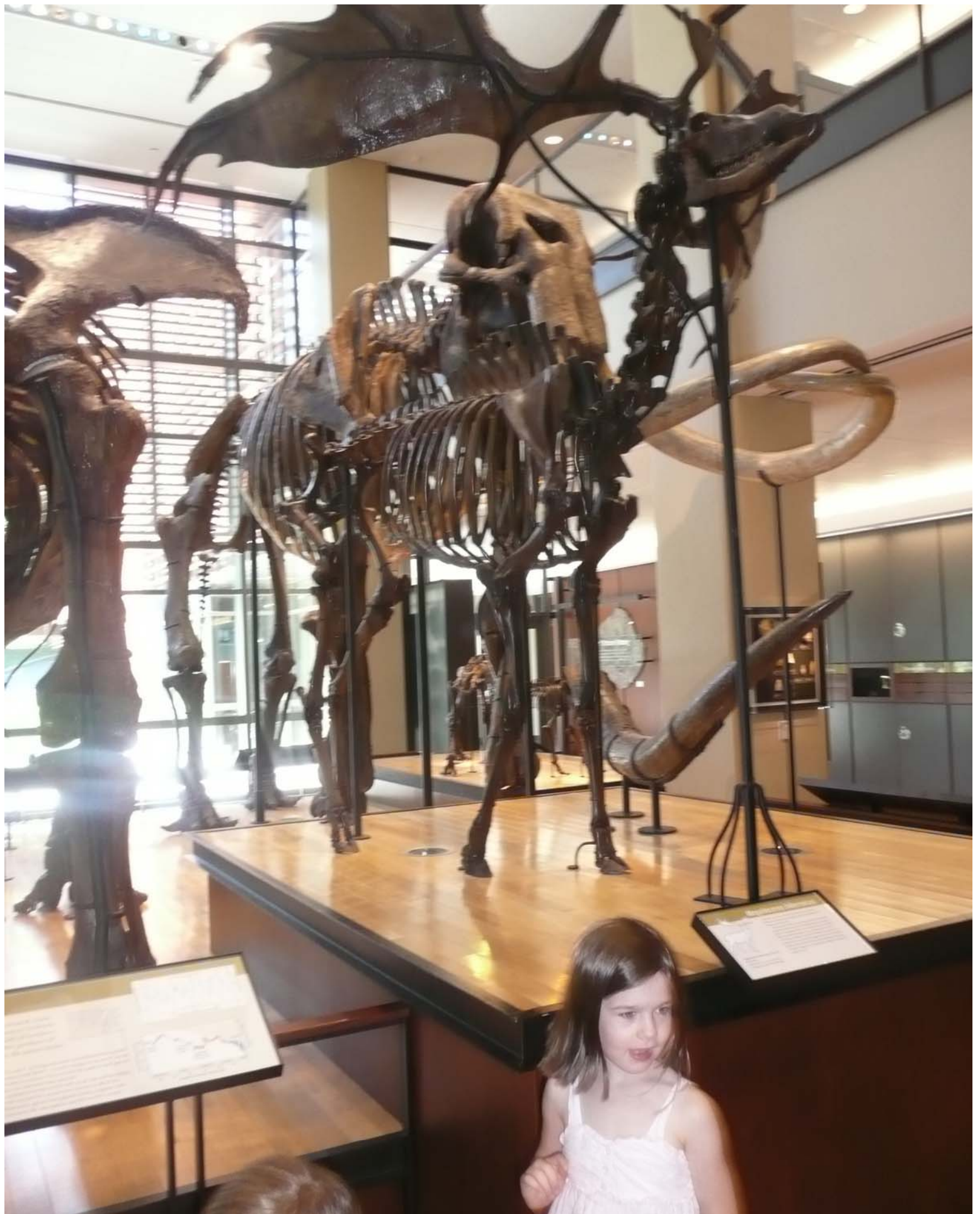














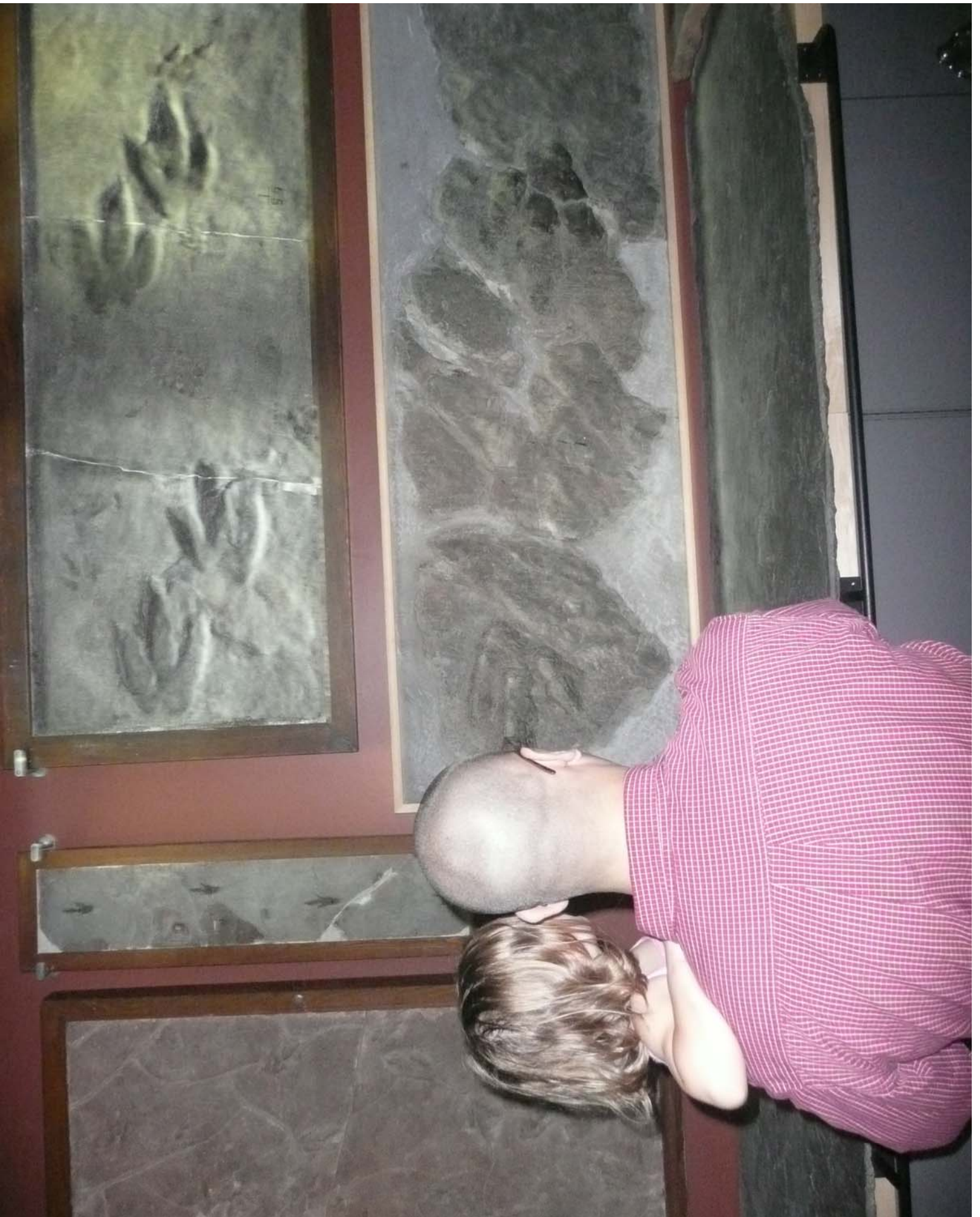


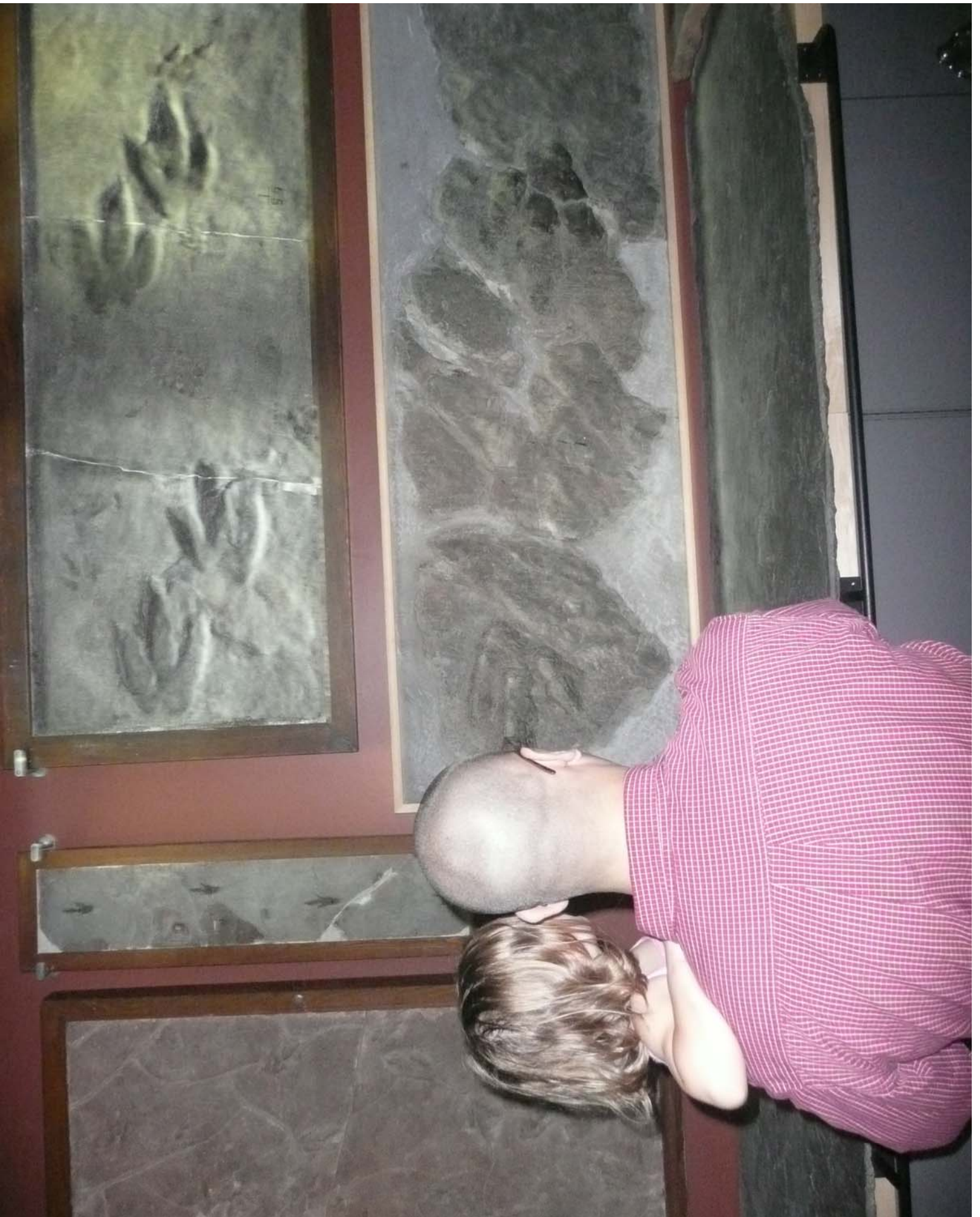


























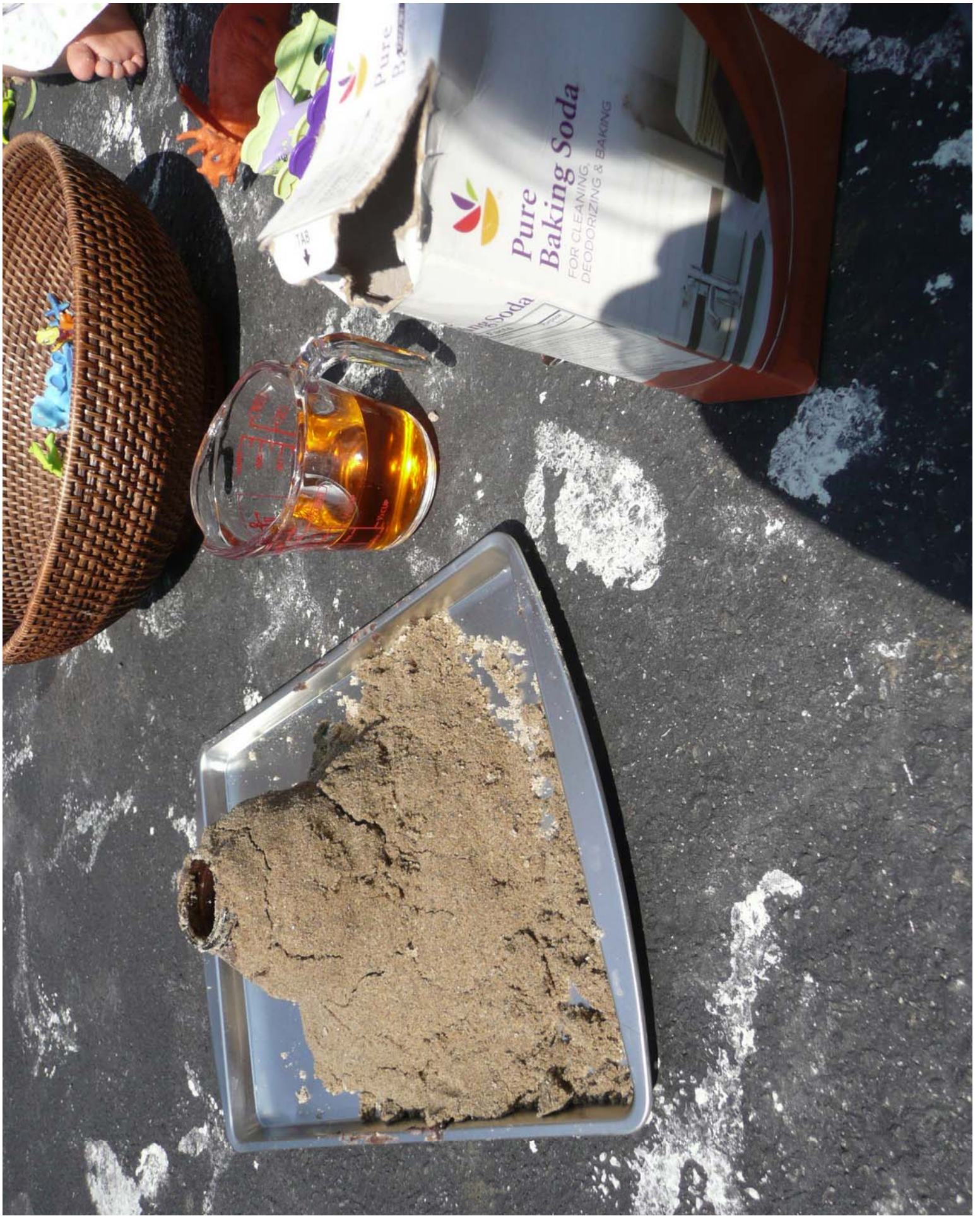


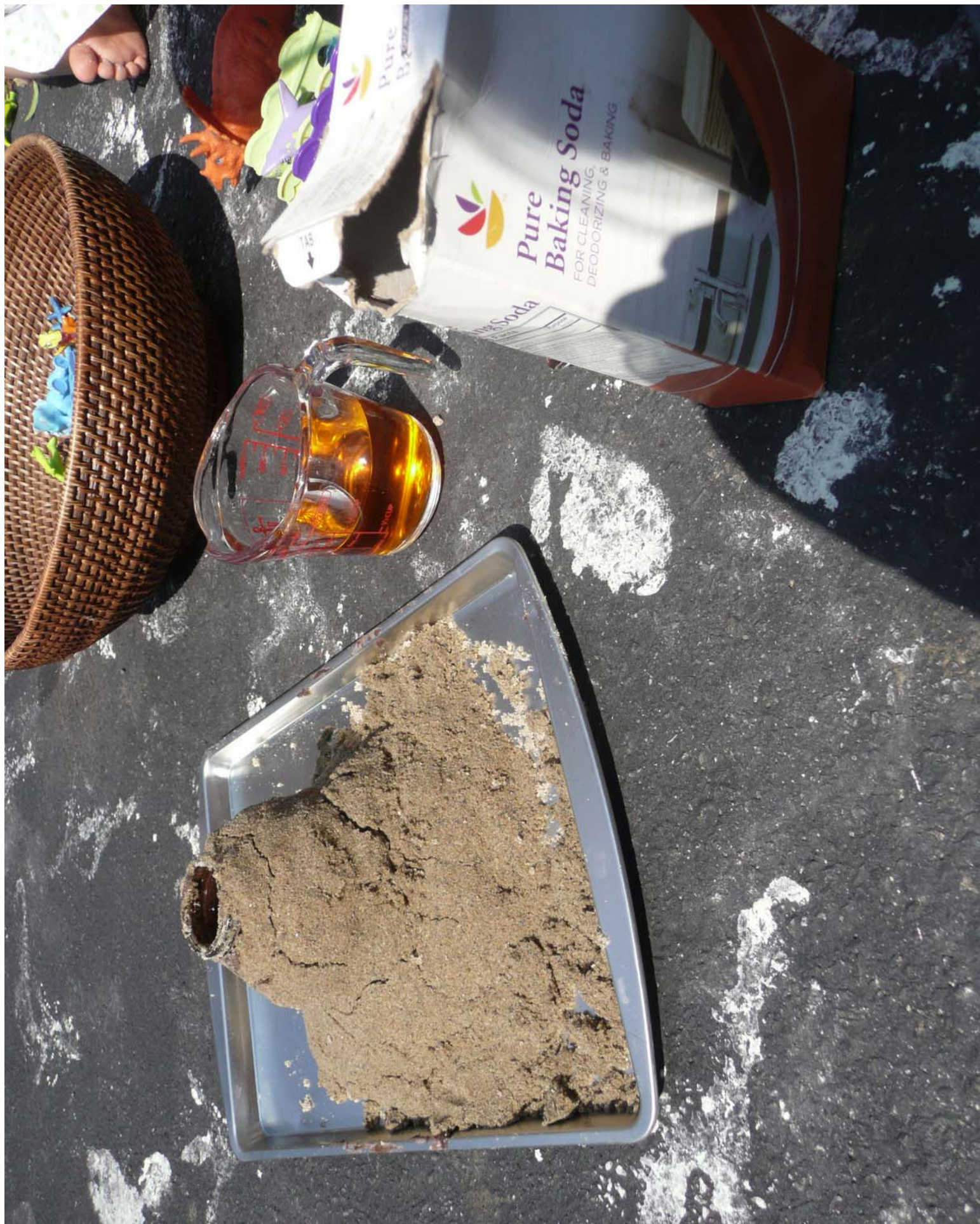


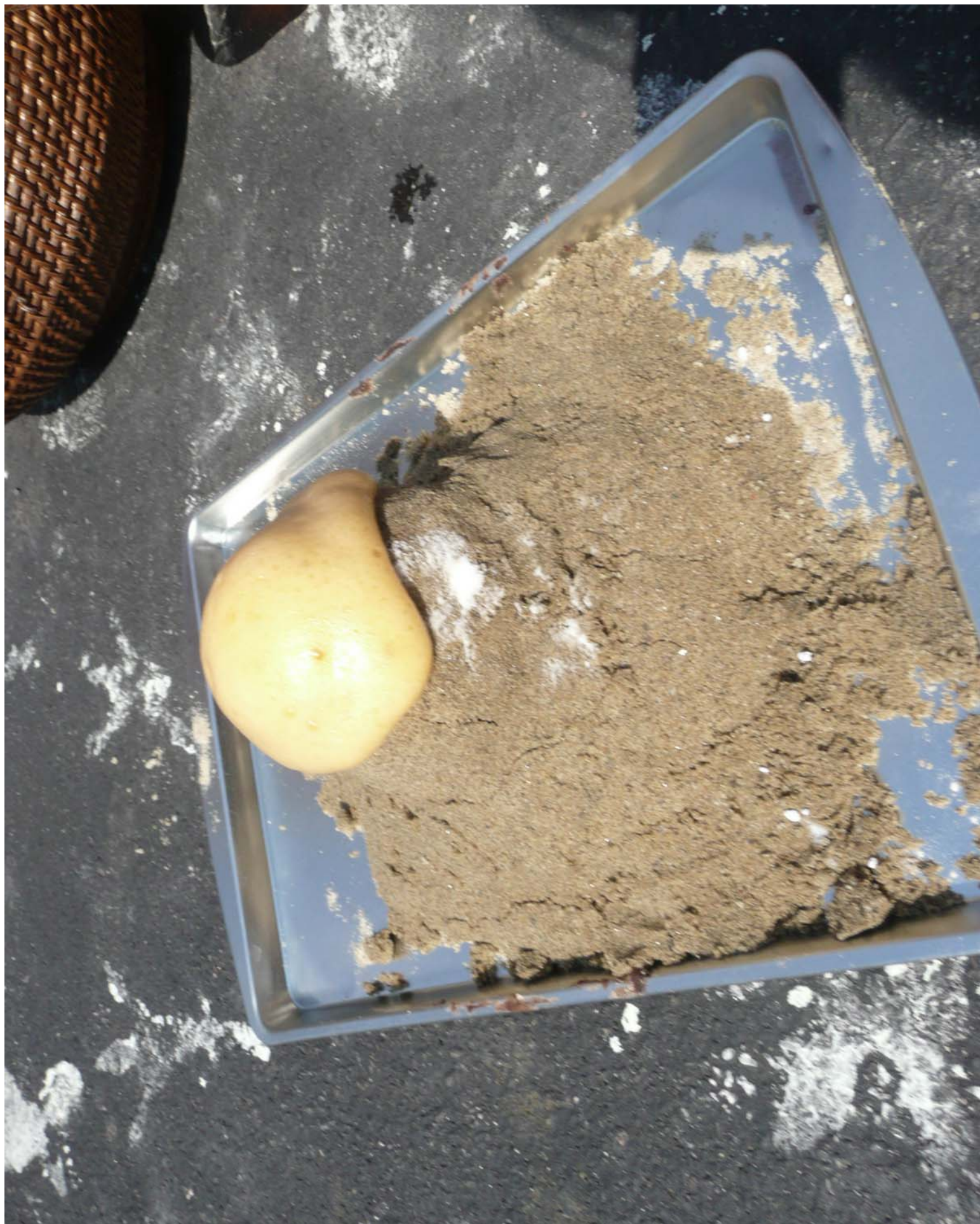


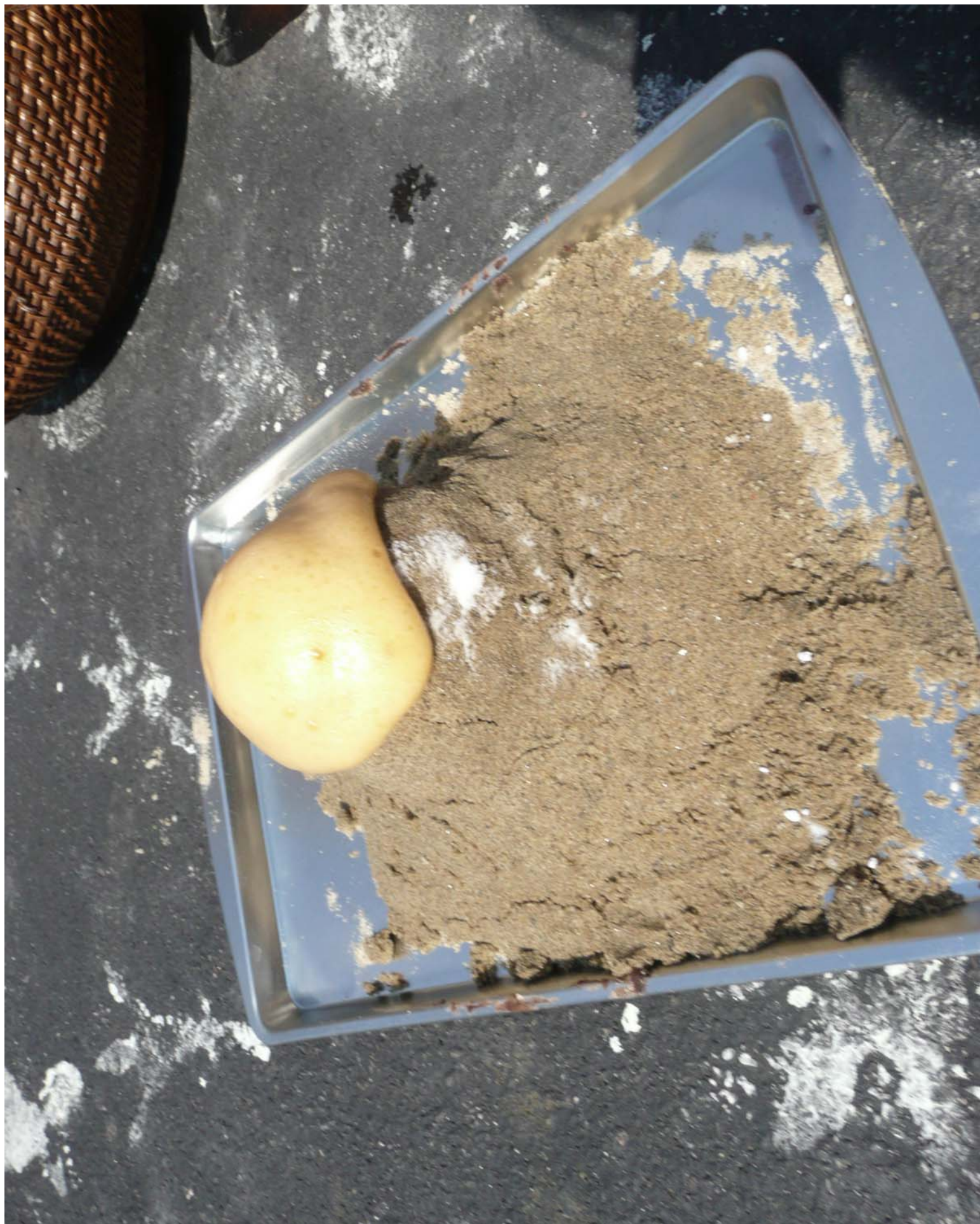


























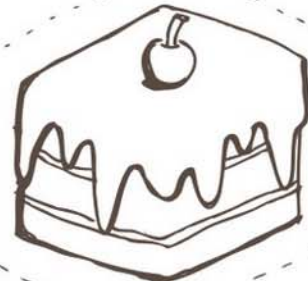
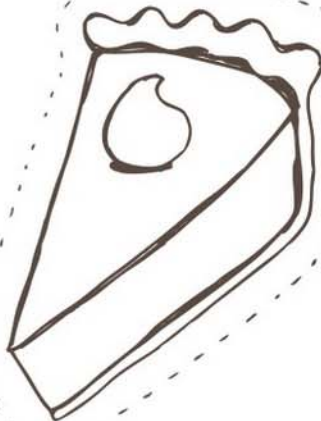
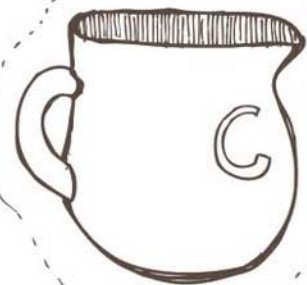
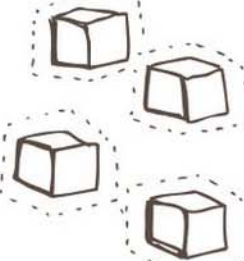
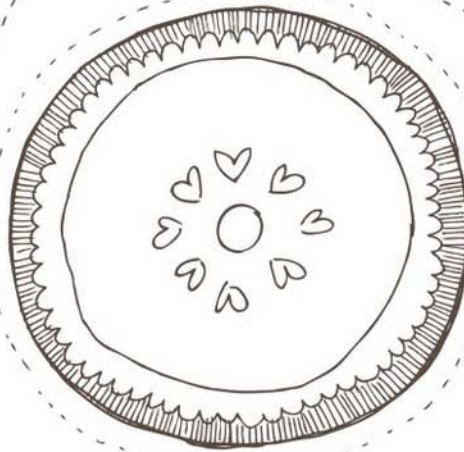
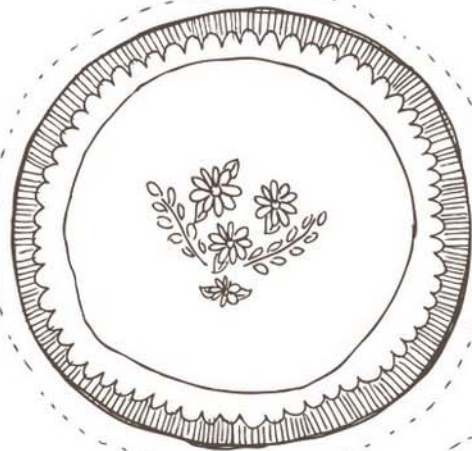




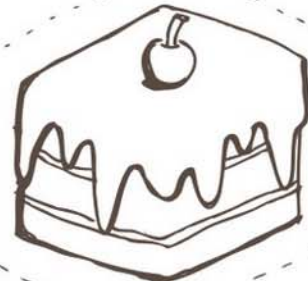
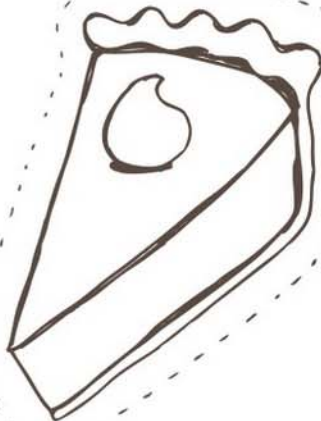
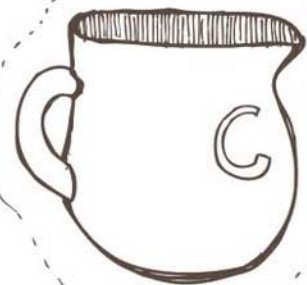
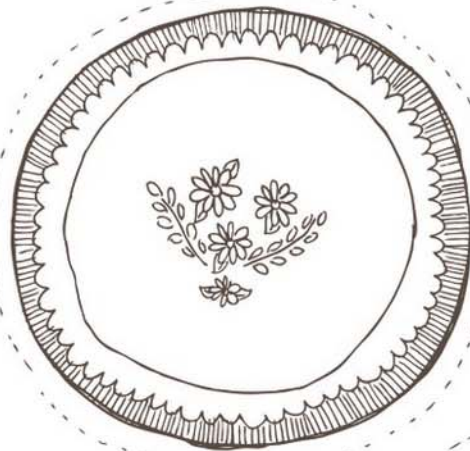
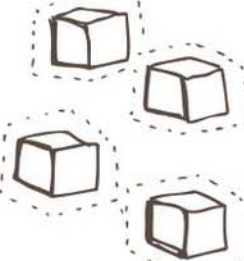
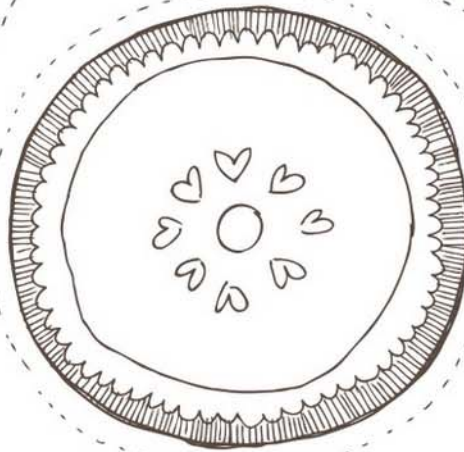








Tea for Two
print. color. cut. play!



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print. color. cut. play!





